

(Continued from last page.)

The Republic is the same at all times; and once committed by the public faith and honor to one or no, even the People cannot release the obligation by any thing short of revolution, if they could by such an extreme measure as that. The question, then, is not, was not, a "new one to this Administration." The sovereignty of a nation—the People themselves, have no right to do much less to command another to do a dishonorable act—I mean an act dishonorable to the nation in her intercourse with other nations. All power rests with the sovereign authority; but in a constitutional Government like ours, even the people may bind themselves against doing wrong. If they would set about taking off that shackle, they must revolutionize and strike at the Constitution. After that, if they choose; but even the people have no right to do wrong to other nations, and leave the Constitution as it is. I honor that statesman who can go whither the honor of his country carries him, forgetful of himself and his personal convenience, or the consistency of his mere opinion. Had Mr. Polk repeated his opinion of our "clear and unquestionable" title for an *Amen* to his daily prayers for years and years together, it would still have been the duty of the President to go to the line of 49° as a compromise, if he believed, as he says he did, that his country was "committed," he did not and his faith of the nation made him go there. It is still his duty to do it, if he sincerely believes what he says. Talk that you may of the people—flatter them as you please—yet in spite of all the one-sided arguments upon our title to Oregon, and the unfairness of precluding a debate upon it here by the clamor of "British" against every one that doubts it for an inch—only let this question go to the people of the United States, whether the honor of the nation is not dearer than "every inch" of Oregon on the other side of 49°—let the people hear and understand the motives and the policy and the honorable necessity under which the President has acted, and from the mountain valleys of the West to the shores of the Atlantic they will respond that the President has done right—the honor of our country before every thing else! If honesty and patriotism did not sustain the President, prudence and peace would lead him; and all the world would see that a war for the whole of Oregon, when we are ourselves divided in opinion upon the question of right to the whole of it, and the Chief Magistrate himself believed that it was not honorable to go for our extreme right, would be madness. How could we pray God to bless us and to aid our arms in such a conflict?

But Senators who are relying upon the President's message to Congress as a declaration of hostility to further negotiation, and the pledge of a determination on his part not to settle this controversy at all by a peaceful compromise, even if his own offer should be returned upon him, may find themselves deceiving themselves by their own misinterpretation. Even if there could be found in the "record" (as the Senator from Ohio has called his message) a line or a sentence to stimulate the hopes of some Senators, or to excite the suspicions of others, I hope to dissipate them all by a review of his acts and omissions, and of the words of that Presidential "record." For I undertake to say, that if there be truth in logic, faith in the integrity and virtue of public agents, and meaning in English words, it can be demonstrated from the course of the Administration, from its acts of commission and acts of omission, and the language of this "record," that the President will not, as he ought not to, repel and refuse to entertain an offer from the British Minister for a compromise substantially the same that he himself has heretofore proposed; and that whilst the Senate are in session he could not think of such a thing without their advice. For he must know—we do know—that a constitutional majority of that body would prefer a compromise at the line of 49° to an "inevitable war" for the line of 54° 40'.

Upon this subject of a war, suffer me to say a word before I proceed to this demonstration. To denigrate war as a calamity, by any laborer remarks in the nineteenth century, and in an American Senate, would be a trespass upon your time, and I fear an insult to your understanding. But it has been thought that Great Britain will not fight for Oregon; and the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Breese,) speaking for the "true friends of Oregon," would almost seem to think that the only use of any negotiation about this matter (and that he does allow of) is, to let her get time to quit, so as to avoid being kicked out of the possession all the way up to 54° 40'. These are not his words, but this is hardly a caricature of the impression they made upon the minds of his hearers. Now, without going at all into the question of which country has the best title above the line of 49°, let me ask the Senate to look at the map of Oregon printed by your order. To cast your eyes over it above the 49th parallel to see Frezzer's river occupied and fortified from its mouth to its source, all English forts; to recollect that Great Britain has held possession there for forty years and more; to bear in mind that an American settler's foot (so far as I know) never trod that soil; not to forget that we have been negotiating for forty years, and always offering to Great Britain to compromise for all the Frezzer's river; then to turn to the sixth protocol of the negotiation this day pending and undetermined, and there read what the British Minister said, to wit, on the 24th of September, 1844—"the *top* for the present obliged to declare that he did not feel authorized to enter into a discussion respecting the territory north of the 49th parallel of latitude"—say, not authorized to discuss the British claims on this Frezzer's river; and then tell me if national pride, national honor, and every consideration that can stimulate a nation to war, would not compel Great Britain to resist, should our Government undertake to dislodge her settlements there, after first rudely terminating the negotiation, and boldly declaring that compromise is inadmissible—yes, even our own offer, for two generations, out of the question—"all or none," "the whole or a fight." In such a case Great Britain must fight; she ought to fight; and she would fight. If the Senator will permit me to suppose him an Englishman, to him I put the question, then: Were you an Englishman, would you not resist; would you not fight. And if you would fight, were you an Englishman, what, being an American statesman, have you done with the golden rule—what with the Jackson rule—what you are thus "demanding what is not right?"

I propose now to call the attention of the Senate to the acts of the President having an immediate connection with the inquiry of what is his position. His acts of commission: What are they?—Look to the "records" and see. Therein you find that he himself offered the line of 49° as a compromise last August. He made that offer, notwithstanding his "settled conviction," individually, then as well as now, that our title was "clear and unquestionable"—not unquestioned, but unquestionable—not the only claim, but "the best in existence." He admitted in so many words to the British Government that he felt "committed" as a Chief Magistrate of the nation. He tells Congress that he was "committed." "Committed," I say, by every thing but the bond of the United States! I have already shown that, in saying and in doing all this, he only did what was right in him to do as a President of the United States. At all events, he has solemnly declared to the world that such was his opinion. Having "committed" himself by his own declaration, and by his correspondent act, who is a "friend" of the President in this Senate, and yet will dare to say of him, or having said so, will on that account adhere to declaring that he ought, or that he can be understood now as speaking to us for himself by the same records, such language as this, "I regret it all." "True, my country was committed by the acts of my predecessors." "True, I have in my own person offered to redeem her honor by proposal to yield again." "But should the offer of my predecessors, already

adopted by me as that of the nation itself, happen to be returned upon me, I will not entertain it." "There shall be no compromise"—"no consultation with the Senate"—"all of Oregon or none"—"54° 40', fight or no fight!" Oh, my God, what an attitude is this for a man's friend to assume for him! I bear a Senator behind me say from his seat, "He has put himself there!" Never! He has not said it. It is nowhere in the "records." This kind office has been performed for him by his "friends," who seem determined to have his company; and, because they go for "all of Oregon or none," to take the Administration along with them by construction, at any and every peril to its consistency and to the peace of the United States. No sir! no, sir! The President has not put himself into that position. Had he done it, or if he should do it, I, for one, do not hesitate to declare that it would compel me to turn my back upon him and his Administration. I have not that friend upon earth whom I would support in a position so inconsistent with his own professions of high devotion to his country's honor—so injurious to this great nation's fame—so perilous to the world's peace. The President made not a manly offering to the committed character of our country and to the peace of the world, that he might ingloriously snatch it back again because it could be accepted, simply and singly because it was not seized upon in the day, or month, or year he offered it. I ask his pardon for the supposition that he could. For one, I do not doubt him. Before I will do it, he must sign a plain recantation. I will hardly believe that. He must not *take back* before I surrender my faith.

What if it was withdrawn after its last rejection? That is nothing, for it had been in like manner withdrawn by his predecessors. If their withdrawal in 1817 and 1827 left the Government still committed, how could it be otherwise because he withdrew the same in 1845? This plea would be a miserable subterfuge, and no Senator would adopt it in the name of the President; none can do it, and call it an act of friendship to him. Mr. President, ought not this one act, of itself, to be conclusive against these false constructions of the message? But it is not all. We are in possession of more—much more—in these "records," for it is to them I speak. The President knows his own purposes best—where he intends to stop, and whether he has in truth already terminated his efforts to negotiate a compromise. He knows that, if he terminates negotiation, and rashly encounters the hazard of asserting our extreme claims to the whole of Oregon up to 54° 40', the United States must either retreat ingloriously from her pretensions, or prepare to dislodge Great Britain and to defend herself by force of arms. That I think I have already proved. And yet, oh! what an OMISSION! No notice has been given for this necessity to Congress or the people, plainly and directly, as it ought to have been. No recommendations to Congress to prepare for our defence, or for the forcible assertion of our rights, are in these "records!" To prepare now—to-day, is not to prepare at all. No estimates have been sent up to us for that object. None. Nothing of the kind. The estimates are lowered, not increased! What is the inference? What does he mean that you shall understand by this? That there is, on his part, no intention to compromise! That negotiation is come to an end, and will not be pursued by him? And will not his friends permit themselves to see, when they thus misconstrue his message, that they involve the President, were it true, in a guilt too deep for decent utterance?—an inexorable, treacherous, cowardly, criminal concealment of our country's danger; when, in reality there is to be no further negotiation on our part, there can be no excuse—no reason—no pretext for silence. But the construction is false: President Polk would not betray his country thus. Depend upon it, he would have told you plainly and directly of it, if he had abandoned negotiation on his part; not daring thus to bring you to an "inevitable war," or a worse alternative, for "all of Oregon or none," against your consent, and without notice to prepare for it. That he has not so warned and so informed you plainly, is, to my mind, conclusive.

Nor is this all. The President knows, as well as he knows the faces of Senators, that a very large proportion, I will not say how many, of those who expect to vote this notice into his hands, are favorable to negotiation for a compromise at 49°; and that we would not do it, not for an instant would I think of doing it, if we believed the construction that has been placed upon his message by the Senators of Ohio, (Mr. Allen,) Indiana, (Mr. Hannegan,) and Illinois, (Mr. Breese;) and, perhaps, also—I am not certain—by the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass.) He must know—he does know—that we would not vote for it, on the contrary, we did not confidently believe, from his past conduct, and the absence of any plain recantation in the message, that this notice will be used as a means of pursuing the pending negotiation upon the basis of compromise, as a moral instrument to help, and not to hinder it, as it has been heretofore conducted by himself and his predecessors. And, yet, is there a Senator here to speak to us and say that he is authorized to deceive us; if, indeed, we have been thus deceived? No answer! Then there is no one. Then the President has authorized nobody to speak for him, and confirm this senatorial interpretation of his message, as made by the "true friends of Oregon." I do believe he would have done that, and more than that, rather than deceive and betray so many of this Senate. I am therefore friend enough to the President to doubt and deny this false construction, and faithfulness to my trust as a Senator compels me to do it, as from my heart I do this day, openly, before the American Senate. If any one here be now authorized to speak for him, let him speak.

I come to one other act of omission, which I mention without the slightest intentional discourtesy to the honorable Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen;) but the facts are well known to the Senate, and the omission to which I allude bears too strongly upon the point before me to be altogether pretermitted. Mr. President, my subject is too important for me to sacrifice truth and argument to any false delicacy. It is no question of dollars and cents; but it is, as I regard it, and as this Senate looks at it, a question of peace or war—honor or dishonor to my country. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, then, has always been regarded in the practice of legislative bodies as a depository of the Executive purposes and opinions, private as well as public, in so far as they are connected with our foreign relations. I do not say he is required or expected to tell the Senate any thing confidentially entrusted to him. By no means; not at all. But heretofore it has sufficed if he imprudently inquired by an expressive sentence. By his simple unexplained waiver of unsafe interrogatories we could know what we were about. How is it in this matter? The honorable chairman, with most alarming emphasis, more than once, when he was stimulated by no question from others, but of his own head and imagination—I grant you of his own "clear and unquestioned" right—has assumed to construe the message for us, as a record by which the President had both pledged himself and notified the Senate that there would be no further negotiation for a compromise. I hoped he was mistaken, and I always believed he was. This has been iterated

and reiterated in the Senate by the honorable chairman and other Senators; and it has gone to the world, where it will hastily be taken up by thousands, as though it had been an AUTHORIZED exposition of the views and intentions of the Administration. More recently, the honorable chairman proclaimed that the President's opinions and views had undergone "no shadow of turning;" but, in answer to a direct inquiry put to him on the floor of the Senate, by the honorable Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Johnson,) it was distinctly admitted by himself that the "records," and the records ALONE, were the sources from which he derived any authority thus to commit the President against negotiation. In a word, that the honorable chairman's speeches were but inferences of the Senator—not authorized interpretations by the chairman. From the "records ALONE," Mark that!

The honorable chairman of Foreign Affairs, then, it appears, has not obtained, and does not possess, confidentially, the views and purposes of the President; and what he has given us was the logic of his mind, not an authorized dictum of his office. After his own declaration in the Senate, it would be doing him great injustice to insinuate or to suspect otherwise, or that he meant any thing else. Here, then, we see a Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate for more than two months in possession of a great subject, and with these identical "records" referred to them for consideration—early notice asked for—a resolution reported, and speeches delivered—but no communication has been made to the chairman that his senatorial construction of the President's meaning is true or false! If the construction be not true, we see a reason for the President's silence. However painful to him personally, he owed it to all the properties of his own public station, and to the service of the Republic, not to speak beforehand of his future purposes, in a negotiation, through the chairman or any body else. If the construction, however, be true, the duty of the President would be a plain one to himself, to the Senate, and to the nation. He should have authorized that committee to set the country right at once, by confirming the Senator's interpretation to the letter, and bringing the Senate to one mind about what it is he means, and what it is he wants with a notice, after having determined to go for "all of Oregon!" "no compromise"—"no negotiation!" To my mind it appears, therefore, that this omission to make the customary confidential disclosures to the chairman of Foreign Affairs is pregnant with inferences. More especially as we know that Senator to be the personal and political friend of the President, but one who has committed himself, and would seem inclined, I must say, to carry the Administration with him, either before or behind, against all compromise, and, consequently, against all negotiation. I do not say that these misconstructions are wilful. I never harbored a thought that they were.

But, again, Mr. President: If the Administration wished to stop all negotiation on their part, nothing was easier than for the President of the United States to do all that without coming to Congress at all. By the general law of nations and of common sense, we know that this convention of 1827 might have been abrogated by the mutual consent of the parties to it. That is precisely the mode in which a new treaty annuls an existing convention. Beyond all controversy, the President, in virtue of his constitutional power to propose negotiation and to make treaties with foreign Governments, had authority, without the knowledge or consent of Congress, to make a proposition to the British Minister to annul the Convention of 1827 by the mutual consent of both Governments, and there to stop. I think it is highly probable that this proposition might have been accepted. But what if it had not? Is there a Senator who doubts that such a proposition, whether agreed to or not by Great Britain, would have terminated and of itself have put an end to the pending negotiation for a compromise; and that the British Minister if he had not taken leave of the country, would have been obliged to take short leave of this subject of Oregon? Why, then, was it not done? Why was it not attempted "in that manner?" Why was that more ready and direct manner of terminating the negotiation for a compromise and abrogating the convention of 1827 omitted altogether? There is no answer consistent with the republican integrity and manly patriotism of our President, except that which I have already insisted upon: That he did not wish to put a stop to negotiation on his part. That he stands upon the line of 49° as a compromise, by the side of the nation's honor, as he understands it. That he stands there to-day, as he did last December, with the crown of peace upon his head, and he has not asked to be elevated in the panoply of war. That he wants peace, honorable peace—not war, dishonorable war!

(Conclusion next week.)

Death of Wm. P. Dobson, Esq.—We are pained to have to record the death of WILLIAM P. DOBSON, Esq. of Surry county. He expired at his residence on the 1st instant, of Congestive Fever, in the 64th year of his age. Mr. Dobson was favorably known to the people of this State by his useful services in the Legislature; and in the County of Surry, so often and so faithfully represented by him in that body, will feel most sensibly the absence of his strong common sense and undoubted patriotism. As a public man Mr. Dobson was not ambitious of display. He rather sought that distinction which belongs to solid talents and to integrity of character, and was content to labor, with equal modesty and assiduity, for the welfare of those he served, and to whom he considered himself at all times responsible. An honest man and a good citizen has gone down to the grave; but the measure of man's days with him was well nigh finished, and his memory will long be cherished, not only by his family, but by a large circle of devoted friends.

SUICIDE OF COM. CRANE.—We regret to learn that Com. Wm. H. Crane, of the U. S. Navy, and until a week since, when resigned, chief officer of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, committed suicide in his room at the Navy Department in Washington on Wednesday, by cutting his throat with a razor. For several days previous he was impressed with the belief that he was about to die, and while laboring under this mental hallucination, committed the rash deed. He was 62 years of age, and highly respected by his brother officers. He leaves a wife but no children. Col. Jacob Jones has been appointed to his post as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography of the Navy Department, salary \$3,500.

Tricks Telegraphic.—Last week, the French Telegraph made the following announcement: "Abd-el Kader has been taken:—but it was mentioned that a fog had enveloped the remainder of the sentence in obscurity. The funds, however, rose tremendously. The following day, the sentence being completed, the intelligence ran thus: 'Abd-el Kader has been taken with a dreadful cold in his head.' The funds fell, but the coup had been sufficiently successful for those who made the telegraph play into the hands of their agents at the Bourse. A fog is frequently a great windfall.—Punch.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. SAMSON COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. February Term, 1846. James Moore, executor of James Moore, deceased. vs. Jane Moore, Thomas O. Moore, James King, guardian of minor heirs of Walter O. Moore, deceased, John T. Moore and wife, Curtis Thompson and wife, Benjamin Brothers and wife, Harriet O. Moore, and Henry N. Moore. It appearing that Thomas O. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, guardian of minor heirs of Walter O. Moore, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered, by this Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, for the said Thomas O. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, guardian, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Sampson, in Clinton, on the third Monday in May next, and show cause why the last will and testament of James Moore, dec'd, shall not be admitted to solemn and final probate. Witness: T. I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Clinton, the 3rd Monday in February, A. D., 1846, and 70th year of American Independence. T. I. FAISON, C. C. C. March 6, 1846 25-6t

TO MERCHANTS. Physicians, and Others. THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at the lowest prices, an assortment of MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYESTUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, &c., &c. Confident that his prices will give satisfaction, he solicits even those who may not intend to purchase at the time, to ascertain the prices of his goods. Any communications, asking the prices of goods, are most cheerfully and promptly answered. He would particularly state, that he has a Steam Factory in connection with his store, for Powdering, Jalap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medicines; for grinding Mustard, Cinnamon, Ginger, Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, &c.; and Lamp Black, Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow and green, Verdigris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest prices. Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earthen pots, of different sizes, for family convenience. Putty of the best quality, at 2½ cts. per lb., out of bladders, and 3 cents per lb. in bladders, in quantities of 50 lbs. and upwards. No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the city. J. W. W. GORDON, Druggist, No. 12 West Pratt st., a few doors from Light st., and opposite the Balt. & Ohio R. R. Depot, Baltimore. February 18, 1846 24-3m

THE subscriber offers for sale the following articles received by recent arrivals: 28 bags prime Rio Coffee; 50 boxes Cheese; 12 bbls prime P R Sugar; 10 bbls Mess Pork; 4 hds P R Molasses; 12 casks of Cheese; 50 half bbls super Canal Flour; 3 boxes Tobacco; 10 bbls super Canal Flour; 40 bbls Whiskey; 5 boxes Sperm Candles; 10 bbls Gin; 10 boxes Mould Candles; 10,000 Segars, various qualities; 10 boxes Table Salt, (60 cases in a box.) together with an assortment of domestics. F13 22 JOHN S. RICHARDS.

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, Head & Foot Stones, &c. THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment. GUY C. HOTCHKISS, Wilmington, N. C., Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

LIVERY STABLES. SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State. For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same. I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Stalls, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind. H. R. NIXON, Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-4t]

HANOVER HOUSE. THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive Boarders on the 15th of October next. His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The HANOVER HOUSE will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "HOUSE," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford. JOHN S. JAMES, Sept 19, 1845 22-4t

Cornelius Myers, FASHIONABLE HATTER, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. WOULD express his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage the past year, and hopes by strict attention to his business, and efforts to please and suit the taste of all who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of

Hats and Caps. got up expressly for this market, and warranted for cheapness, durability and beauty, not to be surpassed. His assortment will at all times be found full and complete, consisting of Gent's Beaver, Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Mohair, Silk, and Angola Sporting Hats, of every variety of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of CAPS; Fur, Broadcloth, Fur bands, Silk Velvet, fine Cloth, Oil, Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c., &c. Leather Hat Cases of every style; common do. ALSO, A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, &c., Water Proof and Wool Hats, very cheap, by the dozen. Planters and others purchasing for negroes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Merchants furnished at New York prices. N. B.—Cash paid for Otter, Mink, and Raccoon Skins. October 24, 1845. 6-4t

RICE—60 Casks fresh best, prime quality, for sale by G. W. DAVIS. 6t

FAMILY GROCERIES. JUST received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz. Coffee, all kinds, Sugar, Porto Rico, do New Orleans, do Crushed, do Loaf, do Powdered, Cracked, all kinds, Sperm Candles, Tallow do, Soap, all kinds, Raisins, Figs, and Almonds, Foreign and American Brandy, do do Gin, do do Rum, Cincinnati Whiskey, Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wines, Pure Juice of Port, Ground Pepper, Starch, Preserved Plums, Pineapples, Limes, Canton Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples, Tomato, Mushroom, and Walnut Catsups, Brandy Peaches, and Cherries, Spices of all kinds, Pickles, do Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish, Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters, Indigo, Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes, Fulton Market Beef, No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese, For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one door East of the Carolina Hotel. Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat, and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO. D5.

ADAMS & W'GARY HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found 6 hds. P. R. and St. 20 Tubs Butter Croix Sugars, 50 boxes scaled Her rings 50 bags Coffee 30 boxes Sperm Candles 50 bbls Canal Flour 10 do brown Soap 40 half do. do. 10 do fancy do 50 bbls Mess & Prime Beef 80 kegs White Lead 40 bbls do. do 20 ½ bbls Fulton Market Beef Pork 20 ½ "No. 1 and 2 100 bbls Pilot and Navy 20 ½ "Mackerel 25 barrels and boxes 40 M Segars, assorted SADDLERY, 25 bbls Whiskey Smoked Beef & Tongues 20 do Rum Oils and Paints 20 do Brandy Fine Liquors 10 do Gin All kinds of Cordage 40 chests and ½ chests A general assortment of Chandlery. 10 casks Cheese ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatrions and canisters. N28 11-4t

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Satchels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c., &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices. ALSO—Chariottees, Buggies, Trotting Wagons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings. GUY C. HOTCHKISS, N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions. D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SHUTTERS—BLINDS AND DOORS. THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufacturers at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad. GUY C. HOTCHKISS, Sept. 27, 1844 1-1y

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars. 40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities 2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose. 2 kegs " " in half-pound papers. 2 boxes " do. bladders. 5 half-barrels do. do. 1 barrel smoking Tobacco. 2 boxes superior do. In store and for sale by O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

R. O. HED. STAVES WANTED. Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of R. O. HED. STAVES of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3½ inches, not under one in 12 thick, and well dressed. The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer. Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for Rough Staves that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention. G. W. DAVIS, Oct. 17th, '45.

FRESH BEEF. JAMES PETTEWAY RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage. Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired. Drovers will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford. Jan'y 2, 1846 16-4t

OUTCALT'S SNUFF. 10 HALF barrels in Bladders. Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT. 6t

DAQUERRETYPE MINIATURES. MR HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style. Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize. Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least. Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day. Portraits of sick or deceased persons taken at their residences if required. Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms. For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office. January 30, 1846. 20-4t

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES. DR. A. O. EVANS, HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles, 100 kegs White Lead, No 1 to pure. 75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16. 50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine, 12 bbls Oil, 25 cans Verdigris and Chrome Green, 1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts, 7 doz. Salad Oil, 12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article.) 6 doz. Trusses, including Chasles, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes) Sulphate of Ammonia, Iodine of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Hydrate of Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elettirum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oil, Gubens and Copava, Graiville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children), French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES: Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phoenix Bitters, Jayne's Expecterant and Hair Tonic, Swain's Panacea, Fehnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peter's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c., &c. A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices. Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further. All articles warranted genuine or returned. July 18th, 1845. 44

ADVANCES. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS, June 27, 1845.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB. STALLS Nos. 2 & 4. THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best BEEF, PORK AND LAMB, at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish. Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me. JOSEPH M. TILLY, Oct. 19, 1845. 1-4t

O. D. NASH BRANDY. 60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Boarding House. THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER next, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the Hanover House, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make transient boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses. He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his Livery Stables are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses. He keeps constantly on hand, HORSES and BUGGIES for hire. DAVID THALLY, N. B.—Drovers can be well accommodated. September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

J. LEONARD, BLACK-SMITH, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has located his BLACK-SMITH establishment in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. L. Wood, near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line, viz: Mill and Steam Boat work, make or repair Boilers, and all kinds of Edged Tools, Ploughs, &c., &c., in a substantial and neat manner. He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will always endeavor to give satisfaction. WILMINGTON, January 30, 1846. 20-1y

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD FEWTER, by J30, 1846 20-4t HART & POLLEY.

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas. T N store, and for sale by Wm. COOKE.

New Boarding House. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has rented the large three story brick building owned by J. A. Sinias, on Front street, between Dock and Market streets, and that he has fitted it up in the most comfortable manner for the reception of BOARDERS. His rooms are neat and airy. His table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make those who may favor him with their patronage, comfortable. His charges will be moderate. He respectfully asks the community to give him a trial. G. W. STYRON, Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1846. 22-4t